

We have lately observed the animal ourselves and find it as above described. (Fam. Truncatellidæ.)

Genus *Hyalæ*, nobis.

Head long, emarginate at the end, forming two lobes. Tentacles flat, not clavate at tip, with fine setæ at the extremities. Eyes sessile on the centre of their bases. Foot simple behind. Opercular lobe without any caudal cirrhus. Shell hyaline. (Fam. Jeffresiidæ.)

H. vitrea.

Genus *Hydrobia*, Hartmann.

Opercular lobe small, no caudal cirrhus. Shell covered with an epidermis. Outer lip thin, simple. Animal amphibious. Spins a glutinous byssus during hibernation.

H. ulvæ.

H. anatina.

H. ventricosa.

Genus *Ceratia*, nobis.

Tentacles flat, rather short, claviform at tip, clothed with long aciculate setæ. Foot in front auriculated, behind divided into two long distinct tails. Opercular lobe without a caudal cirrhus.

C. proxima.

Genus *Setia*, nobis.

Tentacles pilose. Opercular lobe small, no caudal cirrhus. Foot simple behind.

S. soluta.

S. fulgida.

S. pulcherrima.

S. inconspicua.

XXXVII.—*Description of a new Hemipterous Insect forming the type of a new genus.* By W. S. DALLAS, Esq., F.L.S. &c.

[With a Plate.]

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to enclose, for insertion in your Magazine, the description of a remarkable new Hemipterous insect from Sylhet, which forms part of a collection made in that country by Messrs. Cotton and Turner. The collection was exhibited at one of the meetings of the Zoological Society, and was very remarkable from the curious manner in which it was arranged, the numerous insects composing it being attached to the bodies

and limbs of some large Stick-insects as though walking upon them.

I am, &c.,

W. S. DALLAS.

I AM indebted to Mr. Samuel Stevens for the opportunity of describing this insect. It belongs to the family Phyllocephalidæ, in which it will necessitate the formation of a new generic group. It is remarkable from its presenting so close a resemblance to the larvæ of the larger species of the group to which it belongs, that at the first glance it may readily be mistaken for one of them; but the presence of ocelli, of three joints in the tarsi, and of a distinct scutellum, demonstrate that it has arrived at its complete development. A small insect belonging to the family Sciocoridæ, described by me (Brit. Mus. Cat. Hemip. p. 145) under the name of *Aëptus singularis*, presents a very similar conformation; in this case, however, the ocelli are also wanting.

The specimen is unfortunately mutilated in its antennæ, the first and second joints only remaining; from the form of these it is probable that the antennæ are four-jointed, although this of course can be only a matter of conjecture.

Genus ATELIDES, n. g. Pl. V. A.

Corpus subovatum, postice latius. *Caput* foliaceum, spina utrinque ante oculos armatum; lobis lateralibus intermedium longe superantibus, contiguis, apice hiantibus. *Oculi* prominentes. *Antennæ* crassæ, articulo primo brevi, secundo elongato, compresso, sulcato; reliquis carentibus. *Rostrum* ad basin pedum intermediorum attingens, articulo secundo longissimo. *Scutellum et elytra* abbreviata. *Sternum* canaliculatum.

Body somewhat ovate, broadest behind the middle. *Head* (2) foliaceous; lateral lobes reflexed at the sides, much longer than the central lobe, with their inner margins contiguous throughout nearly their whole length, gaping slightly at the apex; central lobe very small; lateral margins with a strong spine in front of the eyes. *Eyes* very prominent; *ocelli* small, placed close to the base of the head, and about equally distant from one another and from the eyes. *Antennæ* very stout; basal joint short, not passing the apex of the head; second joint very long, compressed, and with a deep longitudinal furrow on each side. *Rostrum* (3) rather slender, reaching the intermediate coxæ, inserted about the middle of the under surface of the head, between two somewhat triangular lamellæ; basal joint rather stout, passing the anterior margin of the prosternum; second joint longest, thinner than the first; third joint shorter than the first, about equal to it in thickness; fourth joint shortest and thinnest. *Pronotum* sub-

quadrate, rather narrower in front than behind, lateral angles slightly spinous. *Scutellum* short and broad, with the apex broad and rounded. *Elytra* very short, covering only the two first segments of the abdomen, with their apical margin truncated, somewhat membranous. *Sternum* with a narrow longitudinal canal. *Abdomen* (4 & 5) nearly circular, slightly convex above, very convex beneath, with the apex somewhat truncated; the two lateral vulvar plates bearing stigmata. *Legs* stout; thighs unarmed; tibiae prismatic, the posterior pair slightly dilated internally and channelled beneath.

Atelides centrolineatus, n. s. Pl. V. A. fig. 1.

A. castaneus, supra nigricans; linea media lata e capitis apice ad apicem abdominis currente, lateribusque pronoti fulvoluteis; corpore subtu utrinque fascia submarginali nigra; antennis nigris. ♀. Long. lin. 10.

Hab. in Sylhet.

Head above brassy black, somewhat obscure, rather finely rugose, with the lateral margins tinged with chestnut, and with a longitudinal orange-yellow band down the centre; beneath brownish fulvous, with the orbits brassy. Eyes brown; ocelli yellow. Antennæ with the first two joints black, thickly clothed with short stiff hairs, but with the furrows of the second joint naked; basal joint fulvous at the base, the rest of the joints wanting. Rostrum pale chestnut, with the basal joint fulvous. Pronotum blackish, somewhat brassy, with the annular spots near the anterior margin and an indistinct patch within each lateral angle chestnut, the surface minutely punctured and wrinkled transversely; the disc with a smooth orange-yellow band, continuous with that on the head; the sides broadly margined with dull orange, with the extreme edges black. Scutellum black, very thickly and minutely punctured and transversely wrinkled, with a smooth orange-yellow band continuous with that on the thorax. Breast brownish fulvous, sparingly punctured, with a broad, brassy black, rugose longitudinal band on each side within the lateral margins. Legs pale chestnut-brown. Elytra blackish, somewhat brassy, finely granulose; outer margin broadly fulvous, edged with black; the submarginal nervure, a streak on the disc, and the base of the inner margin fulvous; rudimentary membrane brown. Abdomen above blackish, somewhat brassy, finely granulose, with the sides dull chestnut irrorated with black points; the centre with a longitudinal orange band continuous with that on the scutellum; margins pale chestnut-brown, with the edges and a band on each of the sutures black; abdomen beneath pale chestnut-brown,

minutely granulated, with a blackish brassy band down each side within the line of stigmata; stigmata black; apical and lateral vulvar plates edged with black.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V. A.

Fig. 1. *Atelides centrolineatus*, enlarged: *a*, natural size.

Fig. 2. Head seen from above, with the antennæ.

Fig. 3. Head seen from beneath, with the rostrum.

Fig. 4. Lateral view of the insect.

Fig. 5. The apex of the abdomen, showing the structure of the vulvar plates.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

The Natural History of Animals. By T. RYMER JONES, F.R.S.
Vols. 1 and 2, 1845-52. London: Van Voorst.

WE are glad to be able to announce to our readers the appearance of a second volume of Prof. Rymer Jones's excellent popular Natural History. Among the many writers upon natural science, we know of none who clothes his subject in so attractive a dress, or adds so much to the beauty of his subject by the graces of a clear and elegant English style.

The present work may be considered as a light and popular introduction to the 'Animal Kingdom' of the same author, a work which, when it appeared, was decidedly the clearest and most elegant exposition of the facts of zoology in the English language. Ten years however have elapsed since its publication—ten of the busiest years that zoological science has ever known, especially as regards the Invertebrata—and students are looking forward to a new edition, with such additions as may be necessary for the full expression of the improvement which has taken place in our knowledge. In the meanwhile, let those who are desirous of preparing for a more extensive and careful study acquaint themselves with the present volumes; and if there be any dense utilitarian who can resist the fascinations of the varied scene to which he is here introduced, because he cannot see what good it does him to know all about flies and spiders, let him lay to heart the following passage:—

“Nothing is more calculated to excite the astonishment of the student of animated nature, than the strict balance which is preserved between the destruction and the reproduction of insects. Countless millions are continually making their appearance upon the stage of existence, millions equally innumerable are as constantly perishing, and yet, steady to their appointed duties, the insect races return with the seasons to which they belong, neither dangerous by their multitudes on the one hand, nor on the other inadequate to perform the gigantic tasks that devolve upon them. Dreadful indeed would be the consequences, if the strict and vigilant superintendence under which insects live were but for a very little time intermitted; for not a species could be pointed out, however diminutive and apparently